

Borough of



Scarborough

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health, Sanitary Condition, &c., of
the Borough of Scarborough
for the Year 1925.

BY

STANLEY FOX LINTON,

T.D., M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., F.R. Met. Soc.

Medical Officer of Health.

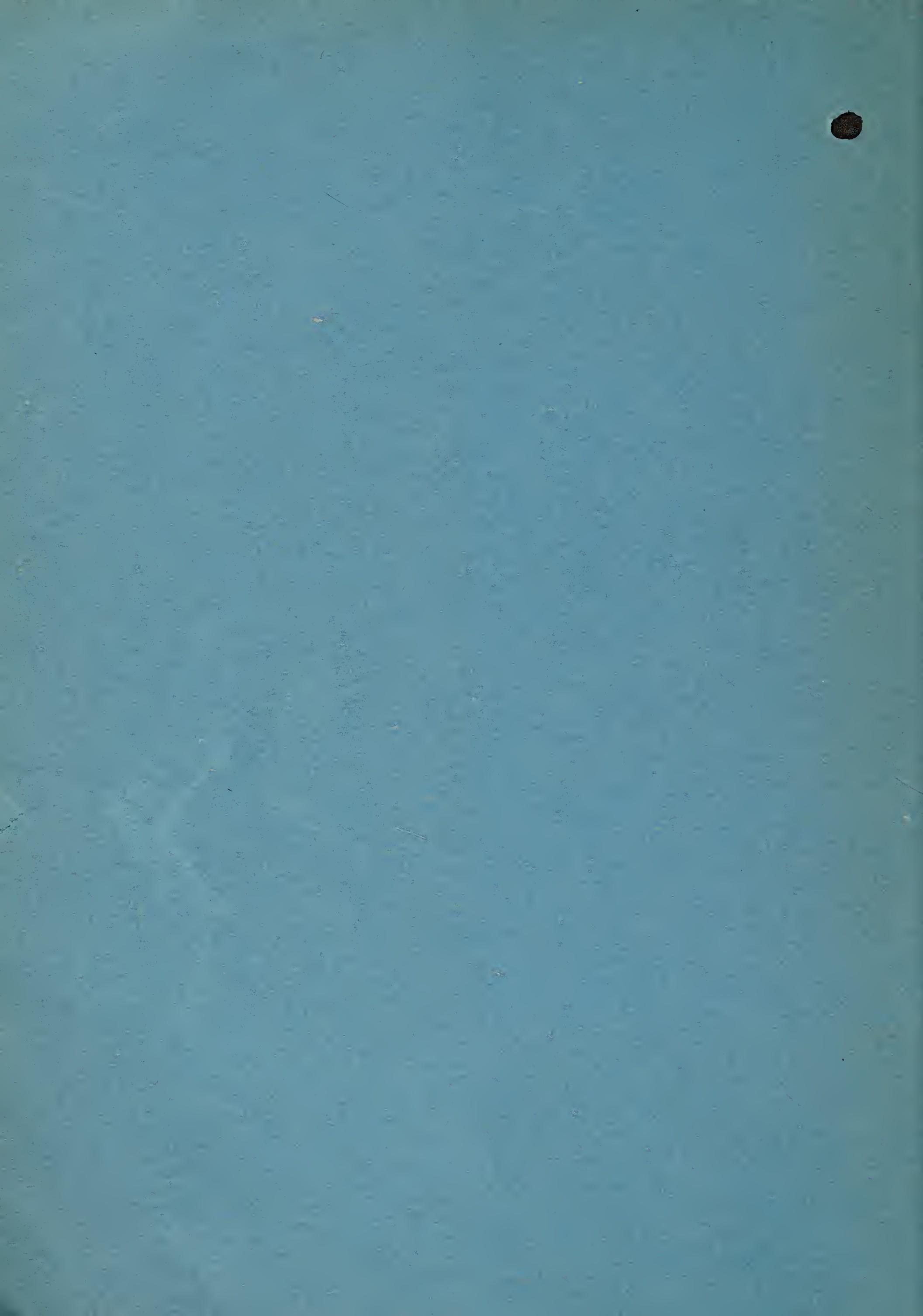
School Medical Officer.

Medical Superintendent of the Corporation
Sanatorium and Small-Pox Hospital.

SCARBOROUGH:

G. R. MARSHALL & SON, 14, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

1926.





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With the Compliments

of the

Medical Officer of Health.



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TOWN HALL,

SCARBOROUGH,

July, 1926.

MR. MAYOR, MRS. COUNCILLOR WHITFIELD, AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1925. In accordance with the Ministry of Health's requirements it is a Survey Report; Survey Reports are to be made at five yearly intervals, and are to contain more detailed information than the interim reports known as Ordinary Reports.

My estimate of the population for 1925 is 44,000. This a rough estimate, based on the number of inhabited houses. It is considerably more than the Registrar General's estimate, which is 38,210. Consequently vital statistics based on these two figures will differ greatly; for example, the death-rate given in this report is 12.6; according to the Registrar General it should be 14.6.

As regards infectious diseases, the year was a favourable one. The number of notifications received, excluding chicken pox and tuberculosis, was 152. A small outbreak (29 cases) of the mild variety of small pox now prevalent occurred in the Spring. It is a matter for satisfaction that small pox having been introduced into the town twice within twelve months was stamped out each time with the occurrence of only a small number of cases.

The number of new houses built during the year was 332, 183 by the Corporation and 149 by private enterprise; included in the latter figure are 113 subsidy houses. More houses were built last year than in all the previous post-war years put together. This is very satisfactory so far as it goes, but it is to be noted that these new houses have done but little to re-house the poorest and worst housed part of the community, a problem which remains an urgent and very difficult one. The Cross Street and Dumble Street area, officially represented by the Medical Officer of Health as an Unhealthy Area in January 1924, has not yet been dealt with. It is to be hoped that the difficulties which have led to delay may be overcome before long.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has progressed in usefulness and popularity during the year, and Dr. Roxburgh has begun an antenatal clinic, a very important and essential part of maternity work.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. FOX LINTON,

Medical Officer of Health





BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT.

I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Area covered by the borough, including land and inland water, is 2727 statute acres.

The Census (1921) population was 46,179. The estimated population for 1925 is 44,000. For 1924 the estimate was 43,160. During 1925 332 new houses were built and 28 old ones demolished. The balance of 304 added houses may reasonably be supposed to correspond to an increase of the population as well as to the relief of existing overcrowding. Taking the number of persons accommodated in these new houses to be between 1,200 and 1,300, and taking two-thirds of these to be newcomers to the town, we get an increase which brings the population up to about 44,000. This figure has therefore been taken as the estimated population for 1925.

Vital Statistics based upon this figure will of course differ greatly from those of the Registrar General, who estimates the population of the town to be 38,210. For example, the death rate given in this report is 12.6; according to the Registrar General it should be 14.6.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

Scarborough is situated on the Coast of Yorkshire in Longitude 0.24° W. and Latitude 54.17° N. The old town and harbour nestle on the South side of the Castle Hill and of the isthmus which joins this to the mainland.

The modern town lies 100 to 200 feet above the level of the sea, on a platform consisting of lower oolitic shale and sandstone capped, in place of the middle and upper oolitic layers, with glacial deposit of boulder clay, sand and gravel. The seaward slopes of this platform, together with those of a valley which cuts through it, provide excellent natural drainage of the area.

On its landward side, from North by West round to South East, the town is sheltered by masses of high land, culminating in a long range of hills in the form of a horse shoe with its ends at Flamborough Head and the North Creek of Robin Hood's Bay. This ridge consists of the North York Moors to the North, the Hambleton Hills and Howardian Hills to the West, and the Yorkshire Wolds to the South. It has a sweep of about a hundred miles, and is continuous except where the gorge of the River Derwent pierces its South Western portion.

The protection from cold land winds which it affords to Scarborough lying midway between its two ends, has a noticeable effect, in combination with the steady action of the sea, upon the climate of the town and surrounding district, raising the mean annual temperature and at the same time reducing the seasonal and diurnal ranges of temperature.

The number of INHABITED HOUSES (1921) was 8,577.

The number of FAMILIES or separate occupiers (1921) was 8,689.

The RATEABLE VALUE of the town is £306,162, and the sum represented by a penny rate £1175.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, ETC.

The town is divided into six wards :—

Central	113 acres.
East	105 "
North	370 "
North-West	139 "
South	925 "
West	1075 "

The South Ward contains the best class of residential property, while the poorest class of property is to be found in the East Ward, the oldest part of the town.

The wards in which most of the new houses are being built are the North and West.

Scarborough is an important market and shopping centre for a large surrounding area. Apart from this, its chief sources of prosperity are :—

1. The Fishing Industry. The average number of vessels fishing out of Scarborough are 20 trawlers and 10 drifters. The value of the fish landed last year was :—

White Fish	£86,790.
Herrings	£11,220.

Last year, owing to the scarcity of herrings, there were fewer drifters from Scotland fishing out of the port, so that practically all the herring fishing was done by Scarborough, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth boats. The value of the herring catch in 1925 was only half what it was in 1924. The fish landed at Scarborough is despatched by rail to all parts of the country.

2. The attractions, natural and artificial of the town and neighbourhood as a health and pleasure resort. The season lasts from Whitsuntide to the middle of September, and anything that interferes with the free advent of visitors during that period, inevitably has an injurious effect upon the welfare of the town and its inhabitants.

3. The educational advantages which the town possesses. There are two good secondary schools, and also a number of excellent private schools, both for boys and for girls, situated in the healthiest part of the borough. In addition to attracting visitors on certain occasions, these add greatly to Scarborough's amenities as a residential district.

The following are the chief occupations of the inhabitants, as given in the 1921 Census report :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.)	732	4587	5319
Commercial, Finance, and Insurance Occupation, (excluding Clerks)	2272	1174	3446
Persons employed in Transport and Communication	1748	116	1864

	M.	F.	Total.
Clerks and Draughtsmen (not Civil Service or Local Authority); Typists	810	579	1389
Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff)	539	601	1140
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	291	637	928
Metal Workers	902	15	917
Workers in Wood and Furniture	636	56	692
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers: Contractors	562	2	564
Public Administration and Defence, (excluding Professional Men and Typists)	415	89	504
Agricultural Occupations	478	14	492
Fishermen	421	..	421
Undefined Workers	823	21	844
Retired or not gainfully occupied	2004	15109	17703

The information contained in the following table has been extracted from the Report of the 1921 Census: it is of interest as shewing that in Scarborough and other health resorts the proportion of unoccupied and retired males in the population over 12 years of age is comparatively high, while the reverse is true of females.

	Percentage of Population aged 12 years and over unoccupied and retired.		
	M.	F.	Total.
Yorkshire North Riding Administrative County	14	75	46
Middlesborough C.B.	11	77	44
Aggregate of Urban Districts	14	74	46
Scarborough	17	64	46
Harrogate	16	63	45
Bridlington	18	65	47

The Retired form 32 per 1000 males in the North Riding as against 31 in the East Riding, and 23 in the West Riding.

This proportion rises to 45 in the Rural Districts and to 60 in Scarborough.

The proportion of females per 1000 and male workers varies greatly in different areas, being as much as 665 in Scarborough, where females are in great excess, and only 249 in Middlesborough and 158 in Eston, where, owing to the type of employment, males are in the majority.*

It cannot be said that the public health of the borough is appreciably affected by any particular occupation followed by the inhabitants.

Regarding unemployment the following figures for the last five years may be given. Each year the number falls in the summer and rises to a maximum in the latter part of the year. The figures given below are the maximum figures:—

* Census 1921, Vol. Yorkshire, p. xliv.

	Males.	Females.
1921	1,000	150-200
1922	876	„ „
1923	750	„ „
1924	800	„ „
1925	1,100	„ „

The 1923 and 1924 figures were kept lower than they would otherwise have been by the relief work which was then provided. This has ceased, and the rise last year will be exceeded this year, as is shown by the Register which contains 800 names this summer as compared with 427 last summer.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	M.	F.
Births (legitimate)	588	301	287
„ (illegitimate)	46	28	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	634	329	305
Birth-rate	14.4 per 1000 living.		
	Total.	M.	F.
Deaths†	556	241	315
Death-rate	12.6 per 1000 living.		

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth :—

From Sepsis	0
„ other causes	0

Deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 births :—

Legitimate, 63; Illegitimate, 87; Total, 66.

Deaths from measles (all ages)	1.
„ „ whooping cough (all ages)	2.
„ „ diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	7.

This last figure is an unusually high one for Scarborough: it corresponds to a rate of 11.0 per 1000 births as compared with a rate of 8.4 for England and Wales. In 1924 the number of deaths in Scarborough from diarrhoea under 2 years of age was 1, corresponding to a rate of 1.6 per 1000 births.

Details regarding the 7 deaths last year are as follows :—

Date of Death.	Age	Sex.	Ward.	Whether attended M. and C.W. Clinics.	Feeding.	Remarks.
May... ...	3	M	C.	Yes	Artificial	...
August ...	6	M	E.	No	...	Died at Hospital
September ...	2	M	C.	No	Breast	...
September ...	9	M	W.	Once	Artificial	Whooping Cough
September ...	4	M	N.W.	Yes	„	3 months old
September ...	3	M	W.	Yes	„	...
October ...	6	F	C.	No	„	Died at Hospital

† The number of deaths occurring in the borough was 590; from these must be deducted 65 deaths of non-residents, while 31 deaths of residents occurring elsewhere must be added.

Infantile Mortality and Diarrhoea death rates per 1000 births in Scarborough and in England and Wales during the last six years are shewn in the following tables.

TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Year.	Births.	Number of Deaths under 1 Year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	
			Scarborough.	England and Wales.
1920	769	53	69	80
1921	657	54	82	83
1922	611	40	65	77
1923	633	45	71	69
1924	604	36	60	75
1920-24	3274	228	70	77 (approximate)
1925	634	42	66	75

DIARRHŒA DEATHS UNDER 2 YEARS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Year.	Births.	Number of Diarrhœa Deaths under 2 Years.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	
			Scarborough.	England and Wales.
1920	769	6	7·8	8·3
1921	657	9	13·7	15·5
1922	611	3	4·9	6·2
1923	633	4	6·3	6·0
1924	604	1	1·6	7·3
1920-24	3274	23	7·0	8·6 (approximate)
1925	634	7	11·0	8·4

Additional vital statistics are given in the following tables.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1925.

(Provisional figures. The Rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on population estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.							RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.						
	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.								
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London	18.0	11.1	0.01	0.00	0.16	0.02	0.23	0.06	0.46	0.61	11.0	67	91.1	8.9	0.0
Scarborough	14.4	12.6	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.36	0.36	11.0	66	87.8	12.2	0.0

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1925.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER
1 YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.		1-2 weeks.		2-3 weeks.		3-4 weeks.		Total under 4 weeks.		4 weeks and under 3 months.		3 months and under 6 months.		6 months and under 9 months.		9 months and under 12 months.		Total deaths under 1 year.		
	Certified	Uncertified.....																			
All Causes { Certified	10		4		1		2		17		8		7		5		5		42		
Uncertified.....																					
Enteric Fever																					
Small-pox																					
Chicken-pox																					
Measles																					
Scarlet Fever																					
Whooping Cough																					
Diphtheria and Croup...																					
Erysipelas																					
Tuberculous Meningitis																					
Abdominal Tuberculosis																					
Other Tuberculous Diseases																					
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																					
Convulsions							2				2		1								
Laryngitis																					
Bronchitis																					
Pneumonia (all forms)																					
Diarrhœa																					
Enteritis...																					
Gastritis...																					
Syphilis ...	1																				
Rickets ...																					
Suffocation, Overlying																					
Injury at Birth ...																					
Atelectasis ...																					
Congenital Malformations	2																				
Premature Birth ...	7																				
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...							1														
Other causes ...																					
Totals ...	10		4		1		2		17		8		7		5		5		42		

AGE INCIDENCE OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS, 1925.

Quarter.	All Ages.		Under 1 year.		1 to 5 years.		5 to 15 years.		15 to 25 years.		25 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.		Over 65 years.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
First	67	90	3	5	2	2	1	1	4	...	9	10	10	21	38	51
Second	55	68	4	1	2	1	1	...	..	1	4	2	17	20	27	43
Third	56	65	11	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	4	9	15	11	24	39
Fourth	63	92	5	11	1	4	3	1	1	2	8	7	10	17	35	50
Total	241	315	23	19	6	8	5	5	6	3	25	28	52	69	124	183
		556		42		14		10		9		53		121		307	

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS.

Age Period.	Town.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.	
Under 1 year	42	9	6	11	7	8	1
1 to 5 years	14	1	4	...	3	5	1
5 to 15 years	10	2	2	2	3	...	1
15 to 25 years	9	3	1	3	1	1	...
25 to 45 years	53	18	9	6	3	13	4
45 to 65 years	121	27	17	21	19	17	20
Over 65 years	307	75	47	36	52	53	44
All Ages	556	135	86	79	88	97	71

During the year 148 deaths of residents and non-residents occurred in public institutions in the Borough, representing 25 per cent of the total number.

INQUESTS.

Age at Death.

Under 1 year ..	..	..	7
1 and under 5 years ..	..	4	
5 „ „ 15 „ ..	..	2	
15 „ „ 25 „ ..	..	3	
25 „ „ 65 „ ..	..	29	
65 years and upwards ..	..	27	
		72	

Causes of Death.

Accident ..	..	..	18
Suicide ..	..	..	4
Heart Disease and Heart Failure ..	..	..	12
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	..	..	9
Other causes ..	..	..	29
		72	

The certified causes of the seven infants' deaths were as follows :—

Convulsions	3
Acute gastro-enteric catarrh	2
Acute enteritis	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1
Congenital heart deformity	1
	<hr/>
	7

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in the borough during the year was 366, equivalent to a rate of 16.6 persons married per 1,000 of the population at all ages.

The rate for England and Wales was 15.2.

USE OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES: POOR LAW RELIEF.

The following figures shew the extent, to which hospital and other forms of gratuitions medical relief have been utilised during the past six years and also the number of persons who have received Poor Law relief.

The Scarborough Poor Law Area covers 88,207 acres, being nearly half as large again as Scarborough Rural District (60,217 acres).

Its population is 60,711 (Census 1921).

The area served by the Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary, which contains 53 beds, is even larger.

SCARBOROUGH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
In-Patients admitted	554	632	588	725	720	825
Out-Patients treated	3463	3890	3501	3513	3572	3612
Casualties treated	700	768	1043	1189	1348	1418
Patients treated in their own homes ...	639	816	826	1118	1198	885

POOR LAW RELIEF, 1920-1925.

IN-DOOR.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Persons admitted to Institution }	339	428	372	469	506	183
Persons admitted to Infirmary }						230
Vagrants	1028	1992	1881	2016	2068	2209
Children admitted to Children's Home	25	17	20	26	31	7
OUT-DOOR.						
Persons in receipt of Outdoor Relief						
On June 30th	548	579	1005	788	785	750
On December 31st	561	1153	1151	1077	812	1380
Persons treated at their homes by P.L. Medical Officer*	253	344	382	333	326	310

NOTEWORTHY CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There is nothing remarkable to refer to under this heading. Taking death-rates as a criterion of sickness rates, one may glean some information from the following figures regarding certain important diseases. In the first table are shewn the number of deaths in Scarborough from these diseases year by year since 1920. The second table shews the average crude death-rates from the same diseases for the five years period 1920-24 in England and Wales, with the approximate comparative figures for Scarborough.

Disease.	Numbers of Deaths in Scarborough.						
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Average 1920-24	1925.
Influenza	6	25	14	12	38	19	17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	37	49	23	37	35	26
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	11	12	12	7	9	7
Cancer	60	72	58	75	51	63	66
Bronchitis	34	24	39	43	56	39	46
Pneumonia	23	36	34	30	35	32	29

* These figures are in respect of two-thirds of the town, not including the poorest part.
The figures for the remaining part are not available.

Disease.	Average crude annual death-rates per 1,000,000 living, 1920-24.	
	England and Wales.	Scarborough.
Influenza	358	450
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	865	840
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	235	220
Cancer	1235	1510
Bronchitis	961	940
Pneumonia	971	760

It will be seen that in respect of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and of bronchitis the Scarborough figures compare favourably with those for England and Wales; in respect of pneumonia they compare very favourably indeed, largely no doubt on account of the excess of females in the population. This latter circumstance also accounts for the high Scarborough mortality from cancer. The comparatively high influenza mortality in Scarborough is due in large measure to the excess of elderly people in the population, the proportion of influenza deaths over 65 being 47% in Scarborough and 39% in England and Wales. Allowance for this brings the Scarborough figure down to about 400.

2.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

(1) Tuberculosis.—A wood-lined corrugated iron pavilion at the Scarborough Isolation Hospital is used in the summer months for early cases of tuberculosis, chiefly women and children.

For admissions during the year see below under (4).

(2) Maternity.—A bed for cases recommended from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is subsidised by the Corporation at Dybdale Nursing Home, Avenue Victoria, at a cost of £5 per annum, and £4 4s. per week when occupied.

Fifteen patients made use of the bed during the year, the periods of occupation totalling 41 weeks.

This bed meets a real need arising chiefly from the housing shortage and from the bad housing conditions in part of the town. Living perforce in lodgings or in insanitary dwellings many mothers-to-be cannot obtain the privacy and healthy surroundings which are almost their first need, and which this provision assures them. In cases of abnormal or difficult labour the bed has been a godsend.

(3) Children.—Nil.

(4) Fever.—The Corporation Isolation Hospital is situated in Newby Lane just outside the borough. It consists of an administrative block, a laundry block containing disinfecting chambers, mortuary, etc., a porter's lodge and discharge rooms, and wards for scarlet fever (14 beds) diphtheria (10 beds) and observation (2 beds). There is also the building referred to under (1).

The number of admissions during the year was 77, including 11 for tuberculosis. Details are given in the following table:—

Disease.	Number of Patients admitted.	Deaths.	Percentage case mortality.	Average stay in days.
Scarlet Fever	30*	...	...	46
Diphtheria	13	1	8	29
Typhoid Fever	3†	1	33	31
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	4†	2	50	18
Tonsillitis:—				
Admitted as Scarlet Fever ...	5	...	...	12
" Diphtheria ...	5	...	...	9
Measles	1	...	...	11
German Measles	1‡	...	...	8
Chicken Pox	3	...	...	26
Erysipelas	1	...	...	9
Total	66	...	...	32
Tuberculosis	11	2	...	77

* Including 2 cases from outside the borough and one member of the nursing staff.

† Including 1 case from outside the borough.

‡ Admitted as Scarlet Fever.

(5) Smallpox.—The Scarborough Smallpox Hospital is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town, outside the borough boundary. It consists of two buildings, one containing 12 beds, and the other accommodation for staff and if necessary, contacts.

Twenty-seven cases of smallpox of the mild type now prevalent were admitted to the hospital during the year. In addition to these, two infants admitted to hospital with their mothers and vaccinated on the day of admission, subsequently developed smallpox.

These cases are referred to more fully in a later part of this report.

(6) Other.—None.

The General Hospital which serves the borough and a large surrounding district is the Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary, situated in Friar's Entry in the Central Ward. This hospital is entirely voluntary; it contains 53 beds, including 11 cots in the children's ward. The daily average number of inpatients last year was 48, a figure which in conjunction with a long waiting list, clearly indicates the need for an extension of the hospital. In addition to the inpatient and outpatient work of the hospital, the two resident house surgeons visit and treat patients in their own homes. Last year 5713 such visits were made.

Accommodation is provided by the hospital in the out-patient department for the following public services:-

Nature of Service.	Administering Authority.
Scarborough Tuberculosis Dispensary.	North Riding County Council.
Scarborough Venereal Diseases Clinic.	North Riding County Council.
Orthopædic Clinic (in connection with the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside.)	A Voluntary Committee.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH.

The St. Mary's Rescue Home, 21, Albemarle Crescent, provides accommodation for unmarried mothers and their infants before and after the birth of the child.

The following are the figures for the year :—

	Girls.	Infants.
In the Home January 1st, 1925	5	5
Admitted during 1925	32	15
In the Home December 31st, 1925	7	6

Of the 15 mothers admitted, 5 entered the Home before and 10 after the birth of their babies.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For infectious cases.—A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation.
- (b) For non-infectious and accident cases.—A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation, and is in charge of the police.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

	Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres...	Corporation Premises, King Street.	Room for Consultations, etc. Waiting Room. Room for sale of food	Scarborough Corporation.
School Clinics	Corporation Premises, King Street.	Waiting Room. General Treatment Room. Dental Room.	Scarborough Corporation.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Two rooms in outpatients' Department.	Yorkshire North Riding County Council.
Venereal Disease Clinic ...	Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.	Rooms in Outpatients' Department.	Yorkshire North Riding County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name.	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or part time.	Contributions to Salary under P.H. Acts or from Exchequer.	Other Public Offices held.
S. Fox Linton ...	M.Sc., M. D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer. Medical Superintendent Corporation Isolation and Smallpox Hospitals.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and School Medical Inspector, N.R. County Council.
Anne M. Roxburgh ...	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Inspector.	Part (half)	From Exchequer.	Asst. School Medical Inspector, N.R. County Council.
G. J. Gregory ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Chief Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	None.
R. Stephenson ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	No.	None.
T. Lawson ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	No.	None.
J. Yewdall ...	...	Clerk.	Whole.	No.	None.
C. Foreman ...	...	Ambulance Driver and Pupil.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss Isabel Beeforth ...	Certified Midwife. State Registered Nurse.	Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives.	Whole.	From Exchequer.	None.
Miss E. Chambers ...	...	Assistant Health Visitor.	Part.	From Exchequer.	Asst. School Nurse.
Mrs. E. Crosby ...	State Registered Nurse (General and Fever)	Matron, Sanatorium.	Whole.	No.	None.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.

(b) For Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Tuberculosis and Influenzal Pneumonia.

Nursing under both these heads is provided by the Scarborough District Nursing Association, to which in respect of (b) the Corporation contributes annually the sum of £30.

(a)	Patients nursed	620
	Visits paid	15,134
	Patients Nursed.	Visits Paid.
(b)	Tuberculosis	21 .. 918
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5 .. 70
	Influenzal Pneumonia	5 .. 29
	Measles	— .. —
	Totals	— .. —
	23	1,132

The Superintendent of the District Nursing Association is informed at once of each case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum or Influenzal Pneumonia, and of selected cases of tuberculosis notified to the Health Department; a nurse then visits, and if necessary takes on the case for nursing.

MIDWIVES.

The District Nursing Association maintains two midwives, and towards their cost receives from the Corporation the sum of £200 annually. Including these two there were 18 trained and two untrained midwives practising in the town during the year.

The number of confinements attended in 1925 by the two D.N.A. midwives was 168 and the number of visits paid to them 3319.

CHEMICAL WORK.

Chemical analyses of water, food, and drugs are carried out by the public analyst of the borough, Mr. B. A. Burrell, F.I.C. of Leeds.

No chemical analysis of the water supply was made during 1925. Information regarding the results of food and drugs analysis will be found in the Report of the Chief Inspector.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following is the list of Local Acts and Adoptive Acts in force in the district:—

Local Acts.

- (1) The Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889.
- (2) The Scarborough Order, 1897.
- (3) The Scarborough Corporation Act, 1900.
- (4) The Scarborough Corporation Act, 1925.

Under (1) the Corporation has power to require re-pavement of yards, etc., the ventilation of soilpipes, and the provision of proper water closet flushing cisterns, and of water-closets and urinals in Common Lodging Houses and Public Houses.

Under (2) powers similar to those under 36 of the Public Health Acts are given.

Under (3) the Corporation can deal with a single private drain from two or more houses belonging to the same owner in the same way as if the houses belonged to different owners.

Under (4) (Part v) powers have been obtained in connection with the following matters:—

- Sec. 27. Medical Inspection of inmates of Common Lodging Houses.
- Sec. 28. Prohibition of infected person carrying on business.
- Sec. 29. Sanitary regulations for premises where food is deposited for sale.
- Sec. 30. Entry in premises used for storage of food.
- Sec. 31. Discovery of unsound food.
- Sec. 32. Prohibition of blowing or inflating carcasses.
- Sec. 33. Byelaws as to food.
- Sec. 34. For regulating manufacture and sale of ice cream.
- Sec. 35. Prohibition of sale of food, balloons, etc., by rag and bone dealers.
- Sec. 36. Registration of premises used for preparation of potted and preserved foods.
- Sec. 38. Provision of public slaughterhouse.
- Sec. 39. Remedy for filthy premises.
- Sec. 40. Cleansing of children and their clothing,

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, (Section 4).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 46 of Part III., Sections, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67 and 68 of Part IV., Sections 93, 94, and 95 of Part X., subject to the terms of the Order of the Local Government Board of the 8th of April, 1911, and Sections 85 and 86 of Part VII.

To the above list the following has been added since the close of the year:—

The Public Health Act, 1925, Sections 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

Byelaws are in force in the borough with respect to the following matters:—

- (1) Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive matter or liquid.
- (2) Nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.
- (3) New Streets and Buildings.
- (4) Common Lodging Houses.
- (5) Slaughterhouses.
- (6) Removal of House Refuse.

With regard to liaison between the work of the Local Authority and that of other health services, the following points may be noted; reference has already been made to some of them.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Regional Medical Officer uses a room in the Maternity and Child Welfare premises when he visits Scarborough to see insured persons referred to him.

SCARBOROUGH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

Here accommodation is found for the Tuberculosis Dispensary and Venereal Diseases Clinic, both of which are County Council Services, and for the Orthopædic Clinic in connection with the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

At the Hospital also is carried out the operative treatment of cases of "tonsils and adenoids" referred from the School Clinics.

THE DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, tuberculosis, and influenzal pneumonia, recommended by the Medical Officer of Health, are visited and nursed by the district nurses.

The Association also maintains two resident midwives, receiving from the Corporation a subsidy towards their cost.

THE DYBDALE NURSING HOME.

The Corporation subsidise a maternity bed for cases recommended by the Medical Officer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The water supply is obtained from the Middle Oolitic Calcareous Grits and Corallian Limestones, subterranean porous rocks in which the water is held up by the underlying impermeable Oxford Clay. Part of the supply is pumped from two deep wells at Irton and Osgodby, and the remainder is taken from a great spring issuing in the cliff at Cayton Bay. The Irton well is partly fed by the River Derwent, through swallow holes in the bank of the latter where, flowing through Forge Valley, it crosses the outcrop of the limestones. To obviate any danger from pollution thus arising, a mechanical filtration plant was installed in 1914-15, since which time the whole of the Irton supply has been treated by precipitation and filtration before being stored for distribution.

A Chemical analysis of samples from all three sources was made in July, 1920, with the following results ;—

Grains per gallon (parts per 70,000) of	Irton (Filtered)	Osgodby.	Cayton Bay.
Chlorides equivalent to Common Salt ...	3·00	4·39	4·96
Nitrates equivalent to Calcium Nitrate ...	Trace.	0·41	Trace.
Nitrites	None.	None.	None.
Calcium, Magnesium Salts, &c.	14·12	18·00	20·97
Volatile and Organic Matter	1·08	1·28	0·67
Total dissolved solids	18·20	24·08	26·60
Injurious Metals	None.	None.	None.
Free Ammonia	0·001	0·004	0·005
Organic Ammonia	0·002	0·002	0·004
Hardness, Temporary	9·0	11·0	12·4
,, Permanent	3·8	5·1	5·5
Total	12·8	16·1	17·0

So far as chemical analysis goes, therefore, all three waters are very pure.

The only point calling for remark is the hardness of the Osgodby and Cayton Bay waters. In this connection it should be pointed out that three-quarters of the Scarborough supply is taken from Irton, so that its average amount of hardness is about the same as that of a mixture of six parts of Irton, and one part each of Osgodby and Cayton Bay waters. This would amount to 13.8 parts per 70,000. The Scarborough water supply is correctly described as having a moderate degree of hardness.

An analysis of a sample of the mixed supply taken at the Town Hall gave the following result :—

	Grains per gallon.
Temporary Hardness	10.7
Permanent Hardness	4.9
Total	<u>15.6</u>

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A stream at Wheatcroft, which forms part of the Southern boundary, is open to pollution by drainage from some piggeries, etc. Measures for dealing with the nuisance which thus occasionally arises, are under consideration by the Corporation and the Scarborough Rural District Council.

Measures have also been taken to improve the condition of Peasholm Beck, which skirts the town on its West and North West sides, carrying surface water into the lake in Peasholm Park and thence into the sea. This stream was polluted by (1) farm drainage, (2) drainage from three lavatories in the Cemetery and neighbourhood, and (3) surface drainage from allotments, including some piggeries. The crude farm drainage and the lavatories have been cut off, and the allotment piggeries have been abolished. In consequence a considerable improvement in the condition of the Beck has taken place.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The cliffs and headlands, upon which the town is built, afford great natural facilities for drainage.

There are about 40 miles of sewers in the borough. The following account of the system is given by the Borough Surveyor.

The sewerage of the borough is taken by gravitation and discharged without treatment into the sea by means of two outfalls at low water mark. The Southern outfall is situate near the junction of the outer harbour and the Marine Drive. This outfall takes the drainage of the South, East, and part of the Central and West Wards of the borough. The Northern outfall is carried along the foreshore of the Urban District of Scalby, and discharges at the promontory known as Scalby Ness. It takes the drainage of the North, North West, and part of the Central and West Wards.

The sewerage system generally takes both surface water and sewage, but the Corporation has powers by Section 60 of the Scarborough Corporation Act, 1900, to require the provision of separate sewers for the reception of surface water and sewage respectively in certain cases. Up to the present time, these powers have only been exercised to a limited extent. A system of surface drainage has been laid down for a portion of the Weaponness Estate which discharges into the sea on the beach near the Holbeck Gardens.

CLOSER ACCOMMODATION.

The number of privies converted into water closets during the year under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was 67. At the 1921 census the number of dwellings, including flats, hotels, institutions, etc., in the borough was 10,004; adding to this the 609

houses since completed and deducting 60 houses demolished we get a total of 10,553. Of these, about 9,600 have water closet accommodation, and the remainder, about 950 in number, privy accommodation only. A certain number of the latter are condemned houses, but even deducting these, there are still about 800 uncondemned houses in the town having privy accommodation only. To these must be added an unknown number of privies existing on premises which have water closets also. The conversion of 591 privies into water closets during the last 5 years represents a great improvement, but unrelaxed effort is still needed if the last privy in the town is to be abolished at an early date.

BINS.

The numbers of moveable galvanised iron ashbins provided in the place of defective bins during the last five years is as follows :—

1921	..	..	..	132
1922	..	..	..	100
1923	..	..	..	131
1924	..	..	..	99
1925	..	..	..	105
<hr/>				567

SCAVENGING.

One electric 3 ton vehicle and two 2 ton S.D. Freighters are in use for the collection of house and other refuse. These have replaced about half of the horsed carts, of which a varying number (8-10) are still being used. Collections are made once weekly from private houses, and two or three times a week from hotels, boarding houses, etc., the hours being from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The collected refuse is disposed of by tipping on Corporation land in the Southern outskirts of the town. This tip, which has always been an eyesore and the source of an odour which is very offensive at times, is now open to the additional objection that, being close to the new Corporation housing estate on Seamer Road, it constitutes a nuisance dangerous to the health of the dwellers in those houses. For the moment tipping has been transferred to land further away and on the other side of the railway. This, however, is only a temporary expedient, and the whole question of refuse disposal requires early and careful consideration.

Fish refuse is collected daily between 5 and 8 a.m. from April 1st to September 30th, and between 5 and 9 a.m. during the rest of the year. It is sent away by sea or rail to be used as manure.

Street gullies are regularly cleaned and flushed by a Yorkshire Steam Gully Emptier, which sucks out the contents solid and liquid and then flushes and seals the trap. This is a far more efficient and sanitary procedure than the old manual labour method. The vacuum chamber holds the contents of 6 gullies, and the machine deals with 40 to 50 gullies per day.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the Public Elementary Schools in the town are good. Recommendations have been made with the object of raising the standard of cleanliness in one or two cases, and these have been carried out.

Full details are given in the Annual Report on the School Medical Service.

It was not found necessary during the year to close any schools or to exclude any children, beyond the routine exclusion of contacts, in order to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
TO THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I beg to submit my second Annual Report detailing the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1925.

The Inspection of the borough has been systematically carried out for the abatement of nuisances, and every effort made to maintain a high standard of sanitation.

COMPLAINTS.

402 complaints were received relating to various nuisances, and received attention.

INSPECTIONS.

The number of inspections and re-inspections made are detailed as follows:—

No. of premises inspected (General)	2293
Do. (Housing Acts)	6
No. of premises re-inspected	1382
No. of visits of inspections under the Factory and Workshops Act	304
No. of visits to Homeworkers premises	40
No. of visits of inspections to Bakehouses	85
Do. to offensive trade businesses	40
Do. Fried Fish Shops	48
Do. Slaughterhouses	700
Do. Ice Cream Manufacturers and retailers premises ..	54
Do. Dairies and cowsheds and milkshops	202
Do. Common Lodging Houses	112
Do. under the Meat Regulations 1924	106
Do. under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 ..	275
Do. to premises where Potted and Preserved Meat and Fish are prepared	13
Do. under the Rent Restriction Act (on application for certificates)	7
Do. inspections to Tents, Vans, and Sheds	17
Do. Ships	74
Visits to cases of Infectious Disease	110
Total	5868

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary Notices (Nuisances)	563
,, „ (Scarborough Improvement Act, Sec. 121), Yard and Passage pavements	323
Statutory Notices (Sec. 94, Public Health Act, 1875)	146
,, „ (Sec. 36, „ „ „ „ to provide sufficient W.Cs. and ashpits)	26
„ „ (Sec. 46, Public Health Act, 1875, to cleanse and purify dwelling house)	1

Statutory Notices (Nuisance Byelaws), Pigs kept within a distance of 60 ft. of dwelling houses				7
„ „ Breach of Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk shops Order) Want of light and ventilation in cowshed)				1
„ „ (Common Lodging House Byelaw) Dirty state of bedding				2
Certificates issued under Sec. 2. (2) Increase of Rent and Mortgage Restriction Act, 1920				6
Statutory Notices (Sec. 121 Scarborough Improvement Act 1889) Defective yard pavement				47
„ „ (Sec. 121 Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889) Defective passage pavement				110
		Total		1232

386 nuisances were abated and 136 yards and passages were repaved or asphalted on the service of informal notices. There were 49 outstanding notices on the books of the Department at the end of the year, and in a number of cases arrangements had been made to carry out the necessary requirements of the notices.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Drains unstopped, repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	159
Defective soilpipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	2
Defective W.C. pans and flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	..			25
Ventilation provided to W.Cs.	..	..	..	1
Urinals repaired or put in repair	..	..	..	2
Urinal provided with flushing apparatus	..	..	..	1
Privies converted into water closets	..	..	..	67
Privies repaired and provided with new galvanised iron receptacles				26
New glazed stoneware slopstones fixed	..	..	..	11
New trapped slopstone wastepipes fixed	..	..	..	8
House roofs repaired and made watertight	..	..	..	41
Evespouting and fallspouting repaired or renewed	..	..	..	55
Galvanised ashbins provided in lieu of existing defective ones	..			105
Damp walls repaired and treated with damp resisting material	..			18
House floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	31
Sub ventilation provided under house floors	..	..	..	7
Walls and ceiling plastering made good	..	..	..	25
Sash windows repaired and made to open	..	..	..	12
Yard pavements repaved or asphalted	..	..	..	104
Passage „ „ „ „	..	..	..	58
Dirty workshops cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	7
Dirty state of offensive trade premises abated	..	..	..	3
Dirty Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	6
Dirty premises cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	18
Dirty yards and passages cleansed	..	..	..	21
Dirty privies cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	5
Dirty slaughterhouses cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	3
Nuisance abated from the keeping of poultry	..	..	..	2
Foul field latrines deodorized and filled in	..	..	..	3
Overcrowding in caravan (Left the district after notice served)	..			1
Defective manure pits repaired	..	..	..	6
Light and ventilation provided to cowsheds	..	..	..	1
Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	1

DRAIN TESTING.

The drainage of 115 premises were tested with the smoke test, and in 15 instances were found to be defective.

SINGLE PRIVATE DRAINS.

Five written complaints were made to the Local Authority regarding nuisances from single private drains under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 19 of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES.

Sixty-seven Privies were converted into water closets during the year. Of this number twenty-four were converted voluntarily and the remainder were converted after notices had been served. Seventeen were converted in the early part of the year on notices which had not been complied with the previous year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are seven offensive trade businesses established within the borough as compared with eight the previous year, and comprise the following:—

Tripe Boilers	..	..	3
Tallow Melters	..	..	2
Fat Extractor	..	..	1
Gut Scraper..	..	..	1
			—
Total-			7
			—

Forty Inspections have been made of these premises. Three were found in a dirty state and the necessary cleansing and limewashing was carried out on informal notices.

FISH CURING HOUSES.

There were 9 fish curing houses in operation during the year as compared with 12 the previous year, the majority of these only being in use for a very brief period owing to a bad fishing season and other causes. 16 inspections were made, in one instance an informal notice was served for a defective water closet which was remedied. In all other instances the business was conducted in a satisfactory manner.

RENT RESTRICTION ACT, 1920-1923.

Seven applications were received by the Local Authority under the above Act, and six certificates were granted, one being refused on account of the trivial nature of the defects.

SECTION 36, SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925.

POTTED OR PRESERVED MEAT, FISH OR OTHER FOOD.

Thirteen premises have been registered in accordance with Section 36 of the Scarborough Corporation Act, 1925. All have been inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

There were 54 persons engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, including one wholesaler. 69 inspections have been made. In one instance, sanitary defects were found to exist and in one instance the premises were in a dirty state. Notices were served in each instance and on re-inspections being made were found to have been complied with. Special observations are kept on retailers in the streets to ensure that strict cleanliness is being duly observed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the borough, the same number as the previous year, and both being situated in Dumble Street. To these 120 visits of inspection have been made. Byelaw notices were served in two instances for dirty state of bedding and were complied with. The returns of the inmates received during the year shew that 15,783 beds were occupied during the year. Both houses with the exception of the instances mentioned have been maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 37 Bakehouses in use within the borough. Of these two are wholesale bakehouses. There were five underground bakehouses (including 2 factory bakehouses) in use at the end of the year.

85 inspections were made and in six instances were found to require cleansing and limewashing. Informal notices were served in each instance and complied with.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of persons registered in accordance with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, are tabulated as follows:—

Wholesale Traders or Producers of Milk	21
Retail purveyors residing within the borough	133
Retail purveyors of milk within the borough, but who reside outside the borough	15
 Total	 169

202 inspections were made during the year. One cowshed was found to be deficient in light and ventilation and notice was given to comply with the Regulations. These premises are now in course of reconstruction. In two instances accumulations and dirty state of yard existed and were remedied after notices had been given. In all other respects the inspections revealed a fairly satisfactory condition of these premises. Special attention has been given to the storage, handling and the cleanliness of milk vessels.

24 purveyors of milk discontinued the sale of milk during the year, and four were removed from the Register under Section 2 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, the premises being unsuitable for the storage of milk.

15 samples of milk were obtained and submitted to the Pathologist for bacteriological examination for T.B. Three were found positive.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

88 samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for the purpose of analysis as compared with 72 the previous year. Of this number four samples of new milk were found to be adulterated to the extent of 10½%, 7½%, 15.8%, and 28.8% respectively of added water. Proceedings were taken in three instances. In one instance for selling milk

containing 7½% of added water the Magistrates held that the defendant had discharged the onus of proving his case that the milk had been sold as from the cow and had not been tampered with. On the second case for selling new milk containing 15.8% of added water, the Magistrates held that the defendant had not proved his case of selling new milk as from the cow and discharged the defendant under the Probation of Offenders Act on the payment of costs. For selling new milk containing 24.8% of added water one defendant was fined £1 and 10/6 costs. One sample of cream contained 0.2% of Boric Compounds without having the statutory label duly affixed and was warned by letter by the Town Clerk, and in one instance a purveyor of milk refused to serve from a particular pail and was cautioned by the Town Clerk as to her future conduct.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES FOR ANALYSIS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Nature of Article.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Proceedings taken.	Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
Milk	48	44	4	3	2	One case dismissed. One case defendant discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of costs. Third case fined £1 and 10/6 costs.
Cream	2	1	1	...	...	Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Preserved Cream	3	3	...	...	...
Condensed Milk	2	2	...	...	...
Butter	3	3	...	...	...
Margarine ...	2	2	...	...	...
Cheshire Cheese	3	3	...	...	...
Cream Cheese ...	2	2	...	...	...
Lard	3	3	...	...	...
Wheat Flour ...	4	4	...	...	...
Cocoa	1	1	...	...	...
Jam	2	2	...	...	...
Ground Ginger ...	1	1	...	...	...
Baking Powder...	1	1	...	...	...
Custard Powder	1	1	...	...	...
Rice	1	1	...	...	...
Pork Sausages ...	4	4	...	...	...
Scotch Whiskey	2	2	...	...	...
Rum	1	1	...	...	...
Apples	2	2	...	...	...
Total ...	88	83	5	3	...	

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS 1912-1917.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

1. Milk: and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	A.	B.
	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	49*	...
Cream	2	...

* 2 samples of Tinned Milk are included in the above Total.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

- (a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain whether the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made	..	..	3
(2) Statements incorrect	..	..	0
(3) Percentage of preservatives found in each sample.	Percentage stated on statutory label.		
0.11 per cent.	Not exceeding 0.4 per cent.		
0.15 " "	"	"	"
0.19 " "	"	"	"

- (b) Determination of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream..

(1) Above 35 per cent	3
(2) Below 35 per cent	0

- (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V, (1) and the provisions in Article V, (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

In one instance one sample of cream contained boric acid not exceeding 0.2 per cent, no label being affixed as required by the Regulations.

3. Thickening substances, None.
4. Other observations, None.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 23 slaughterhouses in use within the borough at the end of the year, 22 being registered slaughterhouses and one being licensed. Of this number 21 are situated in Wrea Lane in two yards belonging to the Market Hall Company, three slaughterhouses in the larger yard being used for Public or General slaughterhouses, one for beasts, and one for

sheep, and one for pigs. In addition 5 slaughterhouses separately occupied are situated side by side in this yard. In the lower yard are 16 slaughterhouses each in separate occupation. In five of these slaughterhouses cattle pens exist, a wood pallisading only dividing the pens from the slaughterhouses. In addition meat hooks on wood rails fixed on the walls for the hanging of organs, fat and other offal which apart from the fouling of the walls also contaminated the meat. Improvements are in the course of being carried out to remedy the defects enumerated.

Only two private slaughterhouses exist outside the Market Hall Company's premises. Of these, one, a "licensed" slaughterhouse, is situated at the rear of No. 11, South Street and is only used occasionally for the slaughtering of sheep and calves, and always maintained in a cleanly condition. The other, a "Registered" slaughterhouse is situated in Lownsboro' Yard in which are a number of small houses. This slaughterhouse is an old building and slaughtering being visible to the occupants of the yard when in operation. Frequent visits of inspection were made. Three informal notices to cleanse and limewash were served and complied with, and in one instance there was a breach of the Meat Regulations, a motor car being garaged in the slaughterhouse. In this case the occupier was written to by the Town Clerk.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS.

700 visits of inspection have been made to the slaughterhouses during the time of slaughtering or immediately after, and 106 inspections have also been made to shops and stores where meat is kept or stored.

The following articles of food have been condemned and destroyed as unfit for human food :—

					Weight. st. lbs.
Carcases of 9 beasts ..	..	..	..	..	434 4
7 forequarters of beef ..	..	..	..	..	40 1
Carcases of 12 sheep ..	..	..	..	..	45 1
Mutton (parts) ..	..	..	..	..	19 7½
Carcases of 11 pigs ..	..	..	..	..	78 8
,, ,, 3 calves ..	..	..	..	..	33 0
Veal ..	..	..	..	..	1 0
395 beasts livers ..	..	..	..	..	366 11
Beast offal ..	..	..	..	..	313 12
Sheep offal ..	..	..	..	..	11 12
Pork ..	..	..	..	..	8 8
20 pigs' heads and 21 sets of pigs' offal ..	..	..	..	..	35 12
Pigs' offal ..	..	..	..	..	32 11
Two rolls of Danish Bacon ..	..	..	..	..	7 0
35 rabbits ..	..	..	..	..	— —
3 fowls ..	..	..	..	..	— —
1 tin of prawns ..	..	..	..	..	— 10
30 cauliflowers ..	..	..	..	..	— —
6 bundles of rhubarb ..	..	..	..	..	— —
Curd ..	..	..	..	..	2 0
Apples ..	..	..	..	..	9 5
Toffee ..	..	..	..	..	2 5

The carcasses of 9 beasts, 7 forequarters of beef and the carcasses of 5 pigs, 20 pigs heads and 21 sets of pigs offal were affected with tuberculosis.

53 Magistrates' Orders were obtained.

All carcases are disposed of by being rendered down for commercial tallow at Newham's Tallow Works, Cross Street, and all offal after being covered with disinfectant is buried at the Corporation tip, Seamer Road.

26 inspections have been made to shops and meat stores.

Breaches of the Regulations have occurred in the following instances:—

Removing meat through streets without proper covering ..	4
Meat exposed outside shops	6
Animals stalled in slaughterhouse	5
Motor car garaged in slaughterhouse	1
	—
	16
	—

In each instance the persons concerned were written to by the Town Clerk.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

30 complaints were received during the year. 275 inspections were made to the following places, which were found to be infected:—

Business premises	56
Private dwellings	88
Stables and warehouses	15
Tips, piggeries, and allotment gardens	91
Ships	13
Harbour and piers	12
	—
Total Inspections made	275
	—

Three notices were served under the Act and complied with. In one instance the drains were suspected, and after testing found to be in a defective condition, allowing rats to escape into the premises; in all other cases premises became infested by migration, especially premises where food was stored and pigs kept etc. The Corporation tip was the source of much trouble and occupied much time. Rats from the tip invading the houses on the new building estate in close proximity.

Various methods were employed for the purpose of their destruction. Dogs and ferrets were employed for a time but except providing a bit of sport did little to diminish the large number of rats that abounded there; smoke was also employed but did little good. Cyanogas "A" Dust used by means of a foot pump was the means at last adopted which effected a speedy clearance. In other instances Barium Carbonate baits were employed and readily taken. One advantage noted was that although ridding the premises of these vermin extremely few dead rats were found afterwards. Evidently after taking the baits they sought water, thus preventing a common nuisance that frequently happened by dead decomposing rats under flooring, etc.

In addition 550 baits have been laid on the benchings of the sewer manholes by the Borough Engineer's staff, and about 1500 baits were laid about the Piers and Harbour under the directions of the Harbour Commissioners, with satisfactory results.

Rat week followed the usual course by the posting of bills on the hoardings around the town. A number of handbills were also distributed. Chemists and Ironmongers were circularized to assist by making a display of raticides and rat traps, etc., for rat destruction.

During the week, November 23rd-28th, the Rat Menace Cinéma Film issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was shown by the courtesy of the proprietors of the Aberdeen Picture House and the Futurist Picture House and created considerable interest in the subject.

The records for the year so far as the actual number of rats accounted for shew the following result:—

Killed by dogs and ferrets	1146
Poison baits and trap	238
Gas apparatus	15
	<hr/>
Total	1399

Five black rats were found on the Fishing Pier.

Whilst the number may appear small as a result of the time spent, it should be noted that these figures represent but a fraction of the number destroyed.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	2	...	...
Workshops... ...	445	22	...
Workplaces	179	5	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	626	27	...

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories.	No. of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness	19	19	...	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floor ...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	7	7	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient ...	1	In hands of Surveyor	...	...
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes...	...	...	...	...
Offences unner the Factory and Workshops Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (Sec. 10) ... ...	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements (Sec. 97-100) ... ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out-work) ... ...	...	...	...	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	28	27	...	...

HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' Lists (Sec. 107).

NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.			Prosecutions.	Outwork in UNWHALESOME PREMISES (Sec. 108.)	OUTWORK IN INSPECTED PREMISES (Sec. 109-110.)
	Sending twice in the year.	Sending once in the year.	Outworkers.			
			Outworkers. Lists. Con- tract- ors.	Lists. Work- men.	Outworkers. Lists. Con- tract- ors.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel-making, &c., Cleaning and Washing...						Prosecutions (Sec. 109-110).
Household Linen ...	18	...	24	8	...	Orders made (Sec. 110).
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ...						Instances.
Curtains and Furniture Hangings...						
Furniture and Upholstery ...						
Electro-Plate...	...	...		
File Making...	...	...		
Brass and Brass Articles...	...	...		
Fur Pulling...	...	...		
Cables and Chains...	...	...		
Anchors and Grapnels...	...	...		
Cart Gear...	...	...		
Locks, Latches and Keys...	...	...		
Umbrellas, &c. ...	...	...		
Artificial Flowers ...	...	...		
Nets, other than wire nets ...	...	...		
Tents ...	...	...		
Sacks ...	...	...		
Racquet and Tennis Balls...	...	...		
Papers, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags...	...	...		
Brush Making...	...	...		
Pea Picking...	...	...		
Feather Sorting...	...	...		
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. ...	...	...		
Total ...	...	...	24	8	...	22

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (Sec. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	37
Laundries	6
Tailors, Dressmakers and Milliners	80
Boot Repairers and other workers in leather ...	41
Workers in tin, iron and lead	42
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	33
Offensive Trades	7
Fish-curing Houses	9
Monumental Masons and Slaters	5
Upholsterers	7
Miscellaneous	30
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	297

OTHER MATTERS.

PARTICULARS.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (Sec. 133, 1901) ...	7
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, { Notified by H.M.I.F. ...	1
But not under the Factory and Workshops Act (Sec. 5, 1901) { Report (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	1
Other	None.
Underground bakehouses (Sec. 101) in use at the end of year (including Factory bakehouses	5 (including two Factory bakehouses.)

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING PORT SANITARY DISTRICT DURING
THE YEAR 1925.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number inspected.		No. reported defective.	No. of Orders issued.
			By the M.O.H.	By the Sanitary Inspector.		
Foreign	Steamers ... 2	571	...	2	...	...
	Motor ... 2	154	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ... 2	326	...	1	...	...
	Fishing ... 1	89	...	1	...	...
Total Foreign		1140	...	4	...	...
Coastwise	Steamers ... 139	24634	...	10	...	...
	Motor ... 2	110	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ... 6	417	...	2	...	...
	*Fishing ... 2032	56081	...	62	1	1
Total Coastwise		82242	...	74	1	1
Total Foreign and Coast- wise 2186		83382	...	78	1	1

VESSELS SUBJECT TO MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION.

No. of vessels fumigated by S.O.2.	No. of rats killed.	No. of vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	No. of rats killed.	No. of vessels which trapping, poisoning, etc., employed.	No. of rats killed.	Remarks.
8	5	3	One notice served under Rat and Mice Destruction Act and vessel stoved with SO.2.

* These figures represent total fishing vessels working off the Yorkshire Coast, North Sea.

DISINFECTION.

Cases removed to Sanatorium	78
Rooms disinfected	203
Beds	129
Mattresses	137
Pillows and bolsters	571
Pillow and bolster cases	238
Blankets	317
Sheets	223
Counterpanes	61
Rugs and quilts	117
Carpets and curtains	161
Towels	82
Eiderdowns	30
Personal clothing	457
Sundries	434
<hr/>	
Total	3160
<hr/>	

Twelve beds, 6 mattresses, 24 pillows and bolsters, 9 blankets, and 59 sundry articles were destroyed on request of the owners.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE J. GREGORY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

4.—HOUSING.

I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE BOROUGH.

The 1921 census shewed that there were 8,577 structurally separate occupied dwellings in the town, and that the number of families occupying them was 8,689, distributed as follows:—

		Number.	Percentage.
Dwellings occupied by 1 private family	8489	99	
„ „ 2 „ families	70	0·8	
„ „ 3 or more „	18	0·2	

The excess of families over houses was 112. When one remembers that in the census classification of families, a single lodger boarding separately from the occupier is regarded as a separate "family," and further that the census was taken at a time when there was a considerable number of visiting families in the town, this figure does not seem to indicate much of a shortage. It does not, however, take any account of the demand for houses on the part of those who wish to get married, or who are living in houses unfit for habitation.

It was estimated in 1919 that about 832 houses were needed to replace the unfit houses in the town. The 610 houses built since then are barely sufficient to cover the increase of population, and have done but little to meet the needs of the badly housed part of the population who are for the most part quite unable to pay the rents asked for these houses.

Evidence of the present demand for houses is furnished by a list of applicants for Corporation houses kept by the Chief Rate Collector. There are 302 applicants, of whom 214 are married couples with families varying from 1 to 9 in number. If to these were added the names of all those who would be glad to get a house fit for habitation at about 7/6 a week the list would be a still longer one.

The number of houses built last year by the Corporation was 183, the majority of them being on the Seamer Road Housing Estate and on the East Mount area in Longwestgate, which was officially represented in 1922 by the Medical Officer of Health as an unhealthy area. The buildings put up on the latter site are two storey tenement dwellings.

No measures have yet been taken by the Corporation to deal with the Cross Street and Dumble Street area officially represented by the Medical Officer of Health in February, 1924, as an unhealthy area. It includes about 214 houses on an area of four and a half acres, i.e. 50 to the acre, and is the most insanitary area in the town.

The Corporation are continuing to build houses on the Seamer Road Housing Estate, but these houses, as has been said, are beyond the means of the poorer part of the population.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

The overcrowding caused by shortage of houses has been referred to above. No cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year sufficient in degree to warrant legal proceedings.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) The general standard of housing in the town is good except in the East Ward and in parts of the North and Central Wards where there is a large proportion of unfit houses. The defects found in these houses are in general as follows:—crowding, dampness, lack of light and ventilation, lack of internal water supply, lack of yard space and bad repair. With the exception of the last named these are the defects of old and out of date property, and can only be remedied by radical measures. Bad repair is in some cases due to the carelessness of tenants, and in others to neglect on the part of landlords: in regard to the latter it must be noted that the rent received is not always sufficient to cover the cost of repairs.

(2) Details as to action taken under the Public Health Acts, and under the Housing Acts will be found in the form set out below. Many defects were remedied without the service of legal notices.

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No complaints were received and no representations made in regard to unhealthy areas.

V.—BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

No byelaws in connection with these matters are in force in the Borough.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) ..	332
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—		
(i)	By the Local Authority	183
(ii)	By other bodies or persons	113

1.—Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	640
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	6
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	52

2.—Remedy of defects without service of the formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	72
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	452
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	445
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Speaking generally the milk sold in the town is of good quality, though there is room for improvement in regard to its cleanliness.

Reference to the administration of the various Acts and Orders will be found in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(i) Fifteen samples of milk sold within the borough were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli, seven by microscopical examination and eight by the inoculation test in addition. Three were found positive, one of the three being milk produced outside the borough, and the other two milk produced within the borough. All three cases were reported to the County Medical Officer, and the sale of the milk stopped. In one of the two cases within the borough the cow at fault was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925; in the other case pending confirmation of the result the cow was sold into another district, its destination remaining unknown.

(ii) (iii) No Licenses were granted during 1925 for the sale of milk under Special Designations, and none were refused or revoked.

(iv) No samples of graded milk were examined, as no graded milk was sold in the town.

(b) MEAT.

(i) With the co-operation of the Butchers' Association arrangements were made for the inspection of all meat killed at the public slaughter-house and the private slaughter-houses on the same premises at 8 a.m. on Mondays and Tuesdays and at 5 p.m. every evening except Saturday and Sunday, any other inspections to be by notice. No arrangements are in force for the marking of inspected meat.

Information as to disease in meat and the disposal of condemned meat will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(ii) The administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, has not been an easy matter. The grocers and some of the butchers have met the views of the Medical Officer and the Inspector as regards their shops, but other butchers have not taken steps to do so as yet, the result being that much meat is still exposed in shop windows to the dust and splashings of the street.

(iii) Since the close of the year certain much needed improvements at the public slaughterhouse premises have been begun by the Market Hall Company at the instance of the Medical Officer of Health.

The following is a statement regarding the private slaughterhouses in the town:—

	In 1920.	In Jan., 1925.	In Dec., 1925.
Registered ...	24	23	22
Licensed... ...	2	1	1
Total ...	26	24	23*

* 21 of these are on the same premises as the public slaughterhouse.

- (c) Information regarding other foods will be found in the Chief Inspector's Report.
 (d) There were no cases of food poisoning during the year.
 (e) Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Work under these acts is fully reported on by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.
 (f) Information regarding the administration of the Milk and Cream Regulations is given in the Chief Inspector's Report.

6.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shews the prevalence of notifiable infections during the period since 1920.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Small-pox	17	29
Scarlet Fever	67	108	38
Diphtheria	...	53	27	18	20
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	15	3	24	7
Puerperal Fever	1	1	2
Pneumonia (Primary)... ," (Influenzal)	...	58	24	30	29
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	2	1
Epidemic Encephalitis	...	2	...	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	7	12	9	6
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ," (other forms)	48	33	39	28	46
	10	9	11	9	9

SMALLPOX.

Details of the 29 cases of Smallpox are given in the following Table. They were all of the prevailing mild type.

Case No.	Sex.	Age.	Vaccinal condition.	Date of admission to Hospital.	Date of	
					Onset.	Rash.
1	M	23	No record.	Jan. 20	?	Jan. 13
2	F	12	Unvaccinated.	April 2	March 27	April 1
3	F	15	"	" 14	April 9	?
4	M	58	Vaccinated in infancy.	" 27	?	" 24
5	F	7	Unvaccinated.	" 26	?	?
6	F	12	"	" 28	April 24	" 27
7	F	10	"	" 28	" 24	" 27
8	F	13	"	May 11	?	May 8
9	F	9	"	" 11	May 4	," 8
10	M	51	Vaccinated in infancy.	" 15	9	," 11
11	M	9	Unvaccinated.	" 15	?	," 11
12	F	21	"	" 24	17	," 21
13	F	15	"	" 27	?	," 26
14	F	15	"	" 28	21	," 25
15	M	24	"	June 3	?	," 29
16	F	10	"	" 4	?	?
17	M	63	Vaccinated in infancy.	" 4	?	?
18	M	22	Unvaccinated.	" 4	?	June 3
19	M	18	"	" 4	?	?
20	M	15	"	" 4	?	?
21	F	29	"	" 4	?	," 2
22	F	7	"	" 4	?	," 2
		10				
23	F	1·12	Vaccinated June 4th.	" 4	?	," 11
24	M	28	Unvaccinated.	" 5	?	May 29
25	M	36	Vaccinated in infancy.	" 16	?	?
26	F	15	Unvaccinated.	" 16	June 11	June 14
27	M	9	Vaccinated June 4th.	" 16	?	," 14
28	F	27	Unvaccinated.	" 24	16	," 22
		4				
29	M	1·12	Vaccinated June 24th.	," 24	?	July 1

The first case seems to have been the tail end of the previous year's outbreak, though there must have been a missed case to account for it, since the last preceding known case was removed to hospital on December 16th, 1924. The source of the outbreak beginning with case No. 2 was not discovered.

There are one or two points of interest in connection with these cases.

In the first place only four of the 29 patients had been vaccinated, all four in infancy; their ages were 58, 51, 63, and 36, so that the protecting effect had long since worn off. Of the 25 unvaccinated patients three (viz:—Nos. 23, 27, and 29) were vaccinated by the Medical Officer of Health after exposure to infection, but as it proved, too late to stave off the attack.

Case 4 was at the house of case 2 on April 11th, 8 days after it was disinfected. The whole family had been removed from this house, and the house and contents thoroughly cleansed and disinfected from top to bottom, so that it is difficult to believe that any infection could have remained there; no other source however was discovered.

Case 10 was a friend of case 4 and was with him on April 23rd, the day before his rash appeared. Case 10's onset was 16 days and rash 20 days later.

Cases 6 and 7 were from the same house as case 3, and were of course infected by the latter. Both vomited on the same day and developed the rash on the same day, but in the case of one of them (No. 6) the rash consisted of only two small papules, one on the left upper arm and one on the back. She was in hospital for three weeks with the other patients and on the day of discharge was vaccinated, as it turned out, unsuccessfully. There can be no doubt that she had small-pox, but if she had not been a contact under observation, her rash would never have been noticed, and even if it had been noticed, could not have been diagnosed.

Cases 15 to 24 (inclusive) and 27, 28 and 29 all belonged to three generations of one family.

It is satisfactory that small-pox, having been introduced into the town twice within twelve months, should on each occasion have been stamped out with the occurrence of only a small number of cases.

DIPHTHERIA.

The 53 cases notified in 1921 were the tail end of the post-war epidemic, which lasted from 1917 to 1921. Diphtheria antitoxin is always available and supplied promptly to any practitioner who asks for it.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The 24 cases in 1924 included an outbreak of paratyphoid B (22 cases). Full details of this outbreak were given in the annual report for that year.

The following are the arrangements for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens.

Examination of diphtheria swabs, of sputum for tubercle bacilli, of hair for ringworm in school children, and the Widal test for typhoid fever are carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. All other examinations, including cultural tests for typhoid bacilli, meningococci, etc, bacteriological examination of water, etc., are performed at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health.

The work done during the year is shewn in the following table:—

(1) By the Medical Officer of Health :

		Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria	... ... ...	28	404	432
Sputum for Tubercl	... ... ...	32	108	140
Hair for Ringworm	... ... ...	23	26	49
Widal test for Typhoid	... ... ...	1	6	7
 Total	... ... ...	84	544	628

(2) At the North Riding Laboratory :

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria	8	138	146*
Milk—Microscopical for T.B.	1	6	7
Milk—Biological and Microscopical for T.B.	2	6	8
Fæces—Clearance after Enteric ... ...	...	17	17
Urine do. do. ... ...	...	15	15
Blood culture for Enteric ... ...	...	1	1
Water—Bacteriological Examinations ...	...	...	11
 Total	11	183	205

*This was a single batch of contacts which could not be dealt with at the Health Office.

Facilities for isolation of infectious cases and for disinfection of infective material are provided at the Scarborough Sanatorium.

No use has yet been made of the Schick and Dick tests in diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively, nor of the new methods of immunization against these diseases.

Forty primary vaccinations and 37 re-vaccinations were performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

The Vaccination Officer's figures for 1925 may be given here. I am indebted for them to the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Births.	Died.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Exempted.
692	42	212	2	436

Successful vaccinations are 31 per cent. and exemptions 63 per cent. of the total number of births.

Non-notifiable acute infectious diseases are reported from the schools by the head teachers, and the Medical Officer of Health is thus kept informed of the total numbers occurring.

The cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings is carried out at the Workhouse on request.

Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1925, has been adopted since the close of the year.

Section 40 of the Scarborough Corporation Act, 1925, gives powers in regard to the cleansing of children and their clothing.

Disinfection of premises and articles which have been exposed to infection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Disinfection is frequently asked for and carried out after cases of cancer.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1925.
Particulars of these are set out in the following table:—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.*										Total Deaths.														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Total
Small-pox	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	20	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	
Pri. Pneumonia	
Influenza	
Pneumonia	
Encephalitis Lethargica	
Erysipelas	
Sup. Polioencephalitis	
Dysentery	
Chicken-pox	

*The ages of some of the cases are not known.

†Visitors.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases and of deaths during 1925 are given in the following table :—

	TUBERCULOSIS, 1925.							
	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
10	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
15	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...
20	4	3	...	...	1	1	...	...
25	7	6	...	1	1	2	...	...
35	6	4	...	...	6	3	...	...
45	4	3	...	1	2	1	...	...
55	2	1	...	...	4	1	1	1
65	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5
	25	21	4	5	15	11	2	5

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

So far there has been no occasion to take any action under these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

No action has been taken under this Section.

7.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) The inspection of midwives is carried out by the Health Visitor, who visits each midwife as often as she thinks necessary. She had occasion to draw attention to minor irregularities, but to no serious breach of the rules.

(2) Report by Dr. Roxburgh on the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

The Infant Welfare Clinic is held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons when the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Health Visitor and several voluntary workers are in attendance. During the year there has been a steady increase in the numbers attending at these Sessions, average attendance being 41. All mothers and babies attending for the first time are seen by the Medical Officer and thereafter all children whose progress is satisfactory are seen every four to six weeks. Children who, for any reason, appear to be unsatisfactory, are seen at more frequent intervals usually once a week, and if necessary home visits are also paid by the Health Visitor. As a rule attendances are well maintained during the first two years of the child's life, but after this period there tends to be a falling off, although mothers are encouraged to bring all children up to the age of five, when they are transferred to the School Medical Service. At these afternoon sessions arrangements are made for the sale of food, when such has been prescribed by the Medical Officer. The premises are also open for this purpose on Saturday mornings. The Clinics being mainly preventive only a few simple drugs are kept in stock for the treatment of minor ailments, and on the detection of disease or injury, the child is transferred to a private practitioner or to the General Hospital.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

During the year expectant mothers have attended the Infant Welfare Sessions on Thursday afternoons, but owing to the number of infants attending, it has been found impossible to continue this, and a separate session for expectant mothers only has been started and is held on Tuesday mornings at 10-30. The attendances are increasing, and the mothers are beginning to realise the value of ante-natal supervision. Patients are instructed in the hygiene of pregnancy, are examined to see if any abnormal condition be present and receive treatment for minor ailments. Where a difficult labour is likely to ensue, the patient's own doctor is notified, so that suitable arrangements may be made. There is no Maternity Hospital in Scarborough, but for cases recommended from the Ante-natal Clinic, a bed is subsidised by the Corporation at Dybdale Nursing Home, at a cost of £5 per annum and £4 4s. od. a week when occupied, the patients contributing towards the cost. Fifteen patients were admitted to this Nursing Home during the year.

In connection with the York Diocesan Association for Rescue and Preventive Work a Home exists where unmarried mothers and illegitimate children can be admitted. During the year fifteen mothers and Babies were admitted, and one baby was admitted without the mother.

The work of the Health Visitor is closely associated with the work of these clinics. In the course of her ordinary visits she has the opportunity of detecting cases where supervision or treatment is required, and these she sends on to the clinic.

Her work includes the supervision of children under two years of age, and with the help of a voluntary worker special cases requiring to be kept under observation are visited up to school age.

Regarding the supply of food and milk, these are supplied free for nursing mothers and babies in necessitous cases, or may be supplied at half-price.

ANNIE M. ROXBURGH.

No arrangements for orthopædic treatment of children under five years of age were in force during 1925. Since the close of the year, however, arrangements have been made by which children requiring hospital treatment are sent to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside. At the present moment two children suffering from crippling caused by infantile paralysis are being maintained at this Hospital by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee with the sanction of the Ministry of Health.

Periodical orthopædic clinics are held at the Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary with the kind permission of the Hospital Authorities; the Resident Surgical Officer of the Kirbymoorside Hospital is present at these clinics for the purpose of advising as to which cases require Hospital treatment and as to after-care.

A voluntary After-care Committee has been formed, with Mrs. A. M. Daniel as Chairman. The Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health are both members.

(3) Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year. Five cases of Ophthalmia Neomatorium were notified, the details being as follows:—

Notified.	CASES.					
	Treated					
	At home.	In Hospital.	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	5	5	...	5	...	...

8.—METEOROLOGY.

OBSERVER'S NOTES.

SUNSHINE.—The sunshine normals for 35 years refer to the duration of bright sunshine as by the Cambell-Stokes recorder. In most favourable circumstances, sunshine can be recorded when the sun is 3° above the horizon, i.e. 20 minutes after sunrise or 20 minutes before sunset; but this implies a very clear atmosphere. In general for half an hour at either end of a fine day there is no trace of a burn on the sunshine card, so that the effective length of the "possible" duration of "bright sunshine" is normally about an hour less than the "length of day" given in the above table. The "length of day" has been computed in the above table in accordance with the principle that the duration of "the day" is as beginning and ending when the centre of the sun is apparently on the horizon, due allowance being made for refraction. In estimating "the possible" with which the duration has been compared, the correction for refraction is ignored, and the time when the upper edge of the sun has passed the horizon was utilised. The new "length of day" averages 12.2 hours whereas the old "possible" averaged 12.1 hours. It will be noticed in the table that Scarborough has nearly the average amount of sunshine last year. The sunshine recorder is situated on the top of the Fire Station tower.

RAINFALL.—A 5" Gauge is used, the rim of which is 13" off the ground. It is situated about 50 feet from the Town Hall on the South side of the building.

GRASS THERMOMETER.—It will be noted that a very valuable instrument (minimum thermometer on grass) has recently been installed.

VISIBILITY.—The method adopted (on an international scale) by the Air Ministry, which ranges from A to L (27 yards to $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles respectively) is of great service in these days of increasing aerial highways.

Scarborough is very fortunate in having a range of objects entirely covered by the Ministry's requirements most of the distances seen can be measured from the Town Hall gardens without changing the observation point L.9 (Flamborough Head) is more easily seen from the Fire Station Tower (on which the Sun Recorder is placed).

STATE OF GROUND.—This is an optional observation, but is recorded as it is of interest to a branch office of the Meteorological Office, and undertaken voluntarily, and ranges from 0- (dry) to 10- (hard-glazed-frost surface).

DOUGLAS QUAIFE,

Observer.

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVERS ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1925.

MONTH.	Total Rainfall (inches.).	No. of Rainy Days.	Greatest Rainfall in any one day (inches.).	Total Sunshine (hours.).	Average per day.	Length of day (hours). (Possible Sunshine).	Average Barometer (Inches.).	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Maximum (Screen).	Minimum (Screen).	Mean Monthly Temperature.	Daily Variation.	Earth (3 feet deep).	Grass Minimum (Terrestrial Radiation).	Solar Maximum (in open).	Mean Monthly Temperature.	Average Daily Cloud.	Percentage Wind Force.	Saturation.	Force of Elastie Vapor.	Visibility.	State of Ground.
January	0.90	11	0.24 (4th)	33.5	1.08	7.90	30.104	38.2	36.4	45	39	59	33	42.6	42	6°	7	2	82	8.1	7	2	2
February.....	1.08	16	0.39 (11th)	69.7	2.48	9.64	29.563	41.8	40.1	48	36	73	32	42.2	42	12°	5	2	85	8.0	6	6	2
March	1.79	15	0.36 (21st)	100.3	3.24	11.77	30.140	43.5	41.0	49	37	86	32	42.0	43	12°	6	2	80	7.8	6	8	2
April	2.40	16	0.39 (26th)	128.0	4.26	13.98	29.846	47.4	44.4	56	40	94	35	45.4	48	16°	6	2	83	8.7	8	1	1
May	1.55	19	0.40 (22nd)	186.1	6.00	14.03	29.738	53.7	50.6	59	46	109	43	50.8	52	13°	7	2	80	6.11	7	7	..
June	0.18	5	0.06 (23rd)	183.8	5.93	15.93	30.135	57.5	53.2	62	50	107	43	56.8	56	12°	5	2	76	11.11	7	7	..
July	1.60	11	0.40 (31st)	176.6	5.70	16.54	29.882	63.3	59.3	68	55	114	50	60.0	61	12°	6	2	81	15.2	7	7	..
August	4.02	14	1.40 (21st)	148.4	4.79	14.82	29.938	62.3	58.8	67	53	101	50	60.4	60	14°	6	2	82	12.2	7	7	1
September	2.63	15	0.96 (19th)	107.1	3.57	12.69	29.919	55.7	52.2	60	48	95	43	56.8	54	12°	6	2	82	12.2	7	7	1
October	1.61	18	0.28 (20th)	107.5	3.47	10.50	29.920	53.0	50.7	58	46	87	42	56.0	52	12°	5	2	87	11.8	7	7	1
November	4.87	19	1.42 (27th)	75.6	2.52	8.49	29.813	42.3	40.7	46	37	70	32	48.2	41	9°	6	2	89	8.3	7	7	3
December	4.83	21	0.51 (13th)	57.0	1.84	7.34	29.669	37.5	37.0	41	36	56	30	40.2	39	5°	6	2	94	7.2	7	7	5
Total for the Year	27.46	180	..	1373.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly Average	2.29	15	..	114.5	3.7	11.98	29.888	48.8	47.0	55.0	43.7	88	39	49.3	49.3	11.3	6	2	83	10.2	7	7	1½
Average for 35 Years.....	25.86	190	..	1493.3	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average for 1924	24.96	168	..	1274.4	3.5	..	29.874	49.9	47.2	53.9	43.9	87	39	50.8	48.5	10.80	6	2	84	4.01	7	7	..

